that strong reinforcements have been hur-riedly dispatched to the front. Full details as to this new uprising are withheld by the British authorities here.

In addition to the Miranzai trouble, telegrams from Rangoon announce that the Hakn Chins lay in ambush in a favorable locality, awaiting the passing of a small British column on the way from one mili-tary post to another. When the British force was well inside the trap laid for it the Haku Chins suddenly opened fire upon the soldiers, instantly killing Lieutenant Forbes and five men and stretching eleven others severely wounded upon the ground. This column, however, returned the enemy's fire with such effect that the British force was enabled to retreat from the dangerous position in which it had been led and thus probably escaped total annihila-

Sharp fighting with the rebellious natives continues. The Miranzais rising is extending. Yesterday the Twenty-ninth Regiment lost nine men killed and tour wounded.

Cause of the Insurrection. LONDON, April 3 .- In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir James Fergusson said, in behalf of the Foreign Office, that the Manipur affair originated in a dispute between the former Rajah of Manipur and his brother. The Rajah fled, leaving his brother in control. Commissioner Quinton was sent to restore order, and was met with resistance by the new ruler at the head of a large body of troops, with the re-sults made known by the dispatches. The

Viceroy telegraphed that he would soon quell the disturbance. Mr. Labouchere moved a reduction of the estimates by £10,000, on the ground that Kensington Palace was useless and the country would be better off without it. He also moved a reduction of £425,000 for Kew Palace, as nobody knew where it was or who lived there.

Sir George Trevelyan sustained the estimates, on the ground that the palaces were historic mementoes of considerable interest. Mr. Waddy, M. P. for Brigg, proposed to reduce the vote for Bushy House, on the ground that it was occupied by the Due de Nemours, a wealthy foreigner, and it was monstrous that such a man should occupy it at the expense of the people. Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected by 77 to 51, and Waddy's by 85 to 55.

IS PARNELL MARRIED?

Report that Mrs. O'Shea Has Been Thrown Overboard for Another Woman.

LONDON, April 6.—A sensation was caused in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening by a rumor that Mr. Parnell has been privately married since the O'Shea divorce proceedings. According to this rumor the lady whom Mr. Parheli married is not Mrs. O'Shea. Several Parnellites in the House of Commons were interviewed on the subject to-night, but they refused to say more than that the "mystery" of their leader's inner life often referred to recently, as certain to clear Mr. Parnell's character, will shortly be explained.

Where Mrs. O'Shea Got Her Money. DUBLIN, April 6.—Captain O'Shea, in a letter, acknowledging the receipt of an apology from the Rev. Father Furiong, who had, during the course of a political address, erroneously stated that the household expenses of the O'Shea family were paid by Mr. Parnell, says that Mrs. Wood the aunt of Mrs. O'Shes, allowed her \$15,-000 annually for such expenses. Captain O'Shea, in conclusion, also hints that the O'Shea-Parneli divorce case will probably be reopened and that should this be done further revelations damaging to Mr. Parnell will be made.

THE ITALIAN INCIDENT.

An Englishman's Views-Minister Porter Surprised at the Recall of Fava.

LONDON. April 7 .- Mr. Hurlbert, in a letter to the Times, praises Count Menabrea's common-sense contribution to the Italian-American controversy, and asks what Italy would have done supposing the lynching had happened in Australia, and how the British government would act in such case. He concludes that the second section of the third article of the American Constitution gives the Supreme Court juris-diction in the case if it be proved that the men lynched were Italian subjects. He suggests that, after his experience in the Behring-sea case, Mr. Blaine hesitated to point this out to Baron Fava.

A dispatch from Rome says: Judging from remarks he made in the course of an interview to-day, Mr. Porter, the American minister, is evidently surprised that the Italian government executed its threats of recalling Baron Fava. He said, however, he was convinced that there would be a speedy and amicable settlement of the New Orleans lynching difficulty, despite

Baron Fava's departure. The Times's Rome correspondent says: "The arrival of the text of Baron Fava's first note showed that the misunderstanding was due to Mr. Blaine's interpreting the demand for a trial as a demand for conviction. The Ministry is indisposed to push the matter beyond a demand for recognition of the principle of international justice. The excitement has entirely sub-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Cardinal Lavigerie's Anti-Slavery Army Consecrated to Their Good Work.

ALGIERS, April 6.-At Biskra, to-day, in the presence of a concourse of Europeans and natives, and a large number of bishops, Cardinal Lavigerie consecrated the "Freres Armes du Sahara." The aim of this band is not conquest or aggression. but to combat slavery. When slavery is sbolished the brothers will devote themselves to protecting the feeble, establishing in the Sahara centers for the care of the sick and opening the interior to the civilized world. The Cardinal said that these men would work without the hope of any earthly reward, but that France and the church would not forget to second their efforts. The Pope, he added, has already promised to devote his jubilee offerings to the noble work of abolishing slavery.

Prince Albert Victor in Poor Health. LONDON, April 5 .- The health of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and heir presumptive to the British crown, is again causing considerable anxiety among the members of the royal family, and in court circles. Prince Albert Victor has been compelled to leave the headquar-ters, at York, of his regiment, the Tenth (Prince of Wales) Hussars, in which he held the rank of major, and is going to the Curragh military district, in Ireland, where he will be attached to one of the three cavairy regiments (the Fourth Dragoon Guards, the Second Dragoons of the Fourth Hussars) now stationed there.

Conspiracy Against the Czar's Life. LONDON, April 7 .- The Telegraph's St Petersburg correspondent says that another conspiracy against the life of the Czar has just been discovered there.

Cable Notes.

The preliminary report of the British empire census will be issued in June. The waters of the Seine have been restocked with 40,000 California salmon. Queen Victoria and Emperor William

will meet at Darmstadt at the end of April. Emile Zola, the novelist, has been elected president of the Societe des Gens de Let-Russia will have an international educa-

tional congress in Moscow in 1893, and soon Will issue invitations.

The Socialist party in Germany will pay voters employed in Hamburg one day's wages and railroad fare to enable them to vote against Prince Bismarck.

Hon. James Fitzjames Stephens, justice of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, whose mind is said to have become impaired, owing to the an-noyances and worry he was subjected to during and after the trial of the celebrated May brick poisoning case at Liverpool, will retire from the bench to-day.

The Countess of Zetland, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Miss Balfour, sister of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, two ladies who have been most active in the collection and distribution of the Zetland-Balfour fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, have started on a tour of the distressed districts of the western portions of that country.

WILL LIFT THE EMBARGO

Germany Said to Have Finally Determined to Accept the American Hog.

Talk with Secretary Rusk on the Subject-Canadians Interview Mr. Blaine Concerning Reciprocity-The Direct Tax.

WILL WITHDRAW THE EMBARGO.

Germany Said to Have Decided to Admit

American Hogs-What Mr. Rusk Says. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 6.—A cablegram from Berlin printed this evening states that the German government has finally determined to withdraw the embargo placed upon American pork. This is due largely to two causes. The first and most potential was the passage of the meat-inspection law by the last Congress, which act, by the way, promises to open up a wider market for American hog and cattle products in Europe than ever before existed. The other cause was the diplomacy shown by Minister Phelps, who has been commended apon all sides for the manner in which he has conducted the negotiations, which, while not yet completed, have progressed sufficiently to enable the Department of Agriculture people to predict that there will be little difficulty from this time forward in the way of landing American meat products in the German empire. In this connection it is stated at the department that the inspectors under the inspection law will be appointed directly by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that they will be required to be graduates of veterinary colleges and men thoroughly versed in cattle diseases. Already about a score of applitions have been received, but it is not likely that any appointments will be made for a week or ten days. The inspectors to be appointed will be stationed at the slaughtering establishments of the coun try, principally in Chicago, Omaha and When your correspondent showed Secre-

ceived by him of this action, but he added that if such action had not already been determined upon he had very little doubt it would soon be. "The removal of this embargo," said the Secretary, "on American pork products in Germany was one of the first things which I determined to accomplish, if possible, on assuming my present office. Immediately on the passage of the Edmunds bill, on Aug. 30, 1890, I took steps, through the Department of State, to present to the German government in the strongest manner the propriety, in view of the provision made in that law for the inspection of American salt pork meats, to grant our exporters relief from the prohibition actually existing on all American pork. The result of these negotiations showed me that to obtain adequate concessions from the German government it would be necessary for us to provide for a microscopical examination of all pork destined for their trade. Efforts were constantly made to secure necessary legislation, resulting in the passage of the act of March 3, 18Jl, upon which the recent regulations issued by this department are based, and on March 5 I caused the provisions of the law to be communicated to the German government through the Department of State and our minister in Berlin, accompanied by the declaration that this department was prepared to carry them out in such a manner as to offered to the government of Germany the most thorough and satisfactory guarantee of the immunity of all exports of American pork to that country from trichiniasis and any diseases affecting the wholesomeness of the meat. I am quite convinced of the disposition of the German government to deal fairly with us in this matter and to take into account the desirability for the people of both countries to maintain the friendliest trade relations, and it is in this conviction that I declare my belief that though we have not yet received any of ficial notification in conformity with the words of the cablegram submitted to me that we look for some such course on the part of the German government ere long.'

tary Rusk the cablegram from Berlin he

stated that no notification had been re-

CANADA SEEKING RECIPROCITY. Sir Charles Tupper and Others Have a Conference with Secretary Blaine. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There is very little news to be secured concerning the ac tions of the Canadian visitors who are here for the purpose of negotiating a treaty between the United States and England for closer commercial relations with Canada. The outline of the propositions submitted by the Canadians, as published this morning, indicate that they are disposed to insist upon the treaty of 1854 as the basis of the negotiations. They will have to modify their ideas greatly in order to bring them into harmony with the views of Secretary Blaine. That treaty is all right for Canada, but it is not worth a cent for the United States in its present condition, for the reason that it provides excellent markets for Canadian natural products without giving the United States anything in return for the concessions. The Secretary of State is not disposed to give something for nothing, and in order to succeed in their mission Sir Charles Tupper and his associates must offer bigger inducements than he has yet shown a willingness to offer, otherwise his mission will be without result. A real reciprocity treaty which would reciprocate would be entirely satisfactory to the administration, but a onesided affair, for the benefit of Sir John Medonald's party, will find very little fa-vor in the United States. There will be nothing done, however, for some time.

Accompanied by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Canadians called upon Secretary Blaine at 12 o'clock to-day. Their stay lasted but a few minutes, and, returning to their hotel, they announced that they were about to leave Washington in a few hours. As arrangements had been made by members of the party that indicated a purpose to stay in Washington at least a week, the news of the intended sudden departure caused some surprise. This was set at rest, however, by a statement from Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles said he had visited Secretary Blaine last Thursday and was courteously received. He explained the desire of the Canadian government to lay the foundation for negotiations that should broaden the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States. Secretary Blaine met the proposal favorably, and Sir Charles returned to Ottawa to report the result to his government and secure the presence in ness within the State. The court does not in the present proceedings go into the question of the constitutionality of the law im-

posing the tax. The court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, affirms the judgment of the court of Wisconsin in the case of Patrick Manning vs. George Weeks, warden of the State prison. Manning was convicted in the court for the District of Ashland, Wis., of manslaughter. He contended that his conviction was without due process of law, basing it on the ground that under the State law the Governor had no authority to appoint the judge who tried him, and that he was tried and convicted by an unlawful court. The United States Supreme Court says that the highest State tribunal held that the Ashland court had always existed and was a court de jure, regardless of whether or not the Governor had the right of appointment of the judge. The court is bound by that judgment, and there being a court de jure and judge de facto it holds that there is no ground on which to order Manning's discharge.

The court reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Montana in the case of Andrew J. Davis, appellant, vs. Henry Wiebbold, and ordered that the case be remanded for a new trial. This was a suit for damages, and involved title to certain lands in the town of Butte, Mont.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Famous Maxwell Land Grant Case Finally Settled-Other Rulings. WASHINGTON, April 6. - The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of the

United States for the district of Colorado in favor of the Maxwell Land Grant Company in a suit brought against that company by the Interstate Land Company, to recover a large tract of land in Las Animas county, Colorado. In the course of an opinion by Justice Lamar, the court holds that the questions affecting the validity of the Maxwell land grant are no longer open; that the action of Congress, of the Land Department and of the courts have settled that question forever. In order to acquire title to any part of the Maxwell land grant the court holds that claimants must show a grant from the Mexican government antedating that under which the Maxwell company holds title. The Interstate Land Company claims title under a grant made to Royuela and Beals in 1832. This grant was made on certain conditions as to planting colonies. Before the time for the fulfillment of those conditions elapsed Texas achieved her independence, and it is con-tended that this relieved Royuela and Beals from the performance of condition, and that the arrangement tween them and the grantors operated as a grant in fee to the contractors of the entire tract, embracing about sixty million acres. The Maxwell company contended that the conditions of the grant were precedent, and that therefore no title passed to the contractors until the conditions were fulfilled. It is also claimed that the grant simply named this tract of sixty million acres as country within which colonies were to be planted, and that contractors were only to receive selections from this tract, the amount of the selections being governed by the number of families colonized. The Circuit Court adopted substantially the views of the Maxwell company, and this court

Sustainsthe lower court.
Chief-justice Fuller announced the opinion of the court reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Tennessee by which an injunction was granted restraining the sheriff's officers of Hamilton county, Tennessee, from seizing the property of the United States Express Company to satisfy a tax levied by the State for the privilege of doing an express busi-Washington to-day of Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine, and Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, Secretary Blaine having arranged to receive them. Subsequently Secretary Blaine learned that the President desired to be present when the negotiations were undertaken, and his projected Southern and Western trip would not admit of that if the negotiations were to proceed at once. Accordingly Secretary Blaine informed Sir Julian Pauncefote that a postponement would be desirable, and the minister so telegraphed Sir Charles Tupper, at Ottawa. But the party had started for Washington before the telegram was received, and was not informed of the change of programme until this morning. Messrs. Foster and Thompson left Washngton at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Ottawa. Sir Charles will go straight to London. He says that Sir Julian Pauncefote will notify the party when to return to Washington, which will be as soon as the President can conveniently give his attention to the negotiations. After the interview with Secretary Blaine the party called at the White House and left their cards for the President.

THE DIRECT TAX REFUND.

ing Payment of the Money.

Mistaken Notions of Many Persons Concern-Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, April 6.-The passage of the direct-tax bill has caused an enormous amount of extra work to be thrust upon the officials of the Treasury Department. From all the States in the Union letters are received daily inquiring about the payment, and there is a wide spirit of misapprehension as to just what the direction was. From Indiana and from Nebraska, from Texas and from Maine, letters have come inquiring about the chance of securing repayment by persons who believe that they have paid the direct tax to the government commissioners. Of course the Treasury can do nothing for the claimants, as the tax collected from the Northern States was collected from the States themselves, and not from individuals. On the other hand, Southerners have direct claims againt the refund money, and in order to facilitate the proofs of these claims, the department has decided to engage rooms outside the Treasury Building. where all the records will be kept and where clerks can go through the files and secure such evidence as may be necessary to assist in returning to the people who paid the money the amounts which may be found due them. It is believed in the Treasury Department that it will be at least two years before the last dollar of the direct tax is paid out from the vaults.

MINOR MATTERS.

Beilamy Colonists in the Big Tree Country Must Seek Other Homesteads, WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Secretary Noble to-day rendered a decision rejecting applications to perfect forty-three entries under the timber and stone acts made by members of the Keweah Co-operative colony in California, now within the Sequoia National Park reservation. These cases have been in contention before the department since 1885. The Secretary, in his decision, holds that the applications to purchase under the acts mentioned are not entries of land, and the parties making them acquire no vested right; that it was competent for Congress

to reserve this land, which it did, by acts creating the reservation. The Secretary also holds that a valid homestead entry excepts the land from the reservation, but in case the entrymen fail to perfect their title the entries should be canceled. The colonists on this land have already expended \$100,000 in various improvements, payment for which they must seek through Congress.

The Cruiser Charleston Not Ordered to Chill. Washington, April 6 .- It is stated at the Navy Department that the cruiser Charleston, which a dispatch reports as being under orders from the State Department to proceed to Honoiulu, will not be ready for sea for at least ten days or a fortnight. The State Department has not and cannot order a naval vessel from one point to another. It may request the Navy Department to make such an order, but in this case it has not made a request. The original intention of the Navy Department was to send the Charleston back to Honolulu when she arrived at San Francisco. But meantime the Chilian war seemed to indicate the necessity of another United States naval vesse being sent to Chili in addition to the Bultimore, which arrived at Tolcohuane on Friday, and the San Francisco, which is to sail on Wednesday for Chili. So the Navy Department has not yet decided where to send the Charleston, but will select her destination when she is ready for sea according to the necessity of the hour.

Will Not Make the Bids Public.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Proposals for the sale of sites for federal buildings in about thirty different cities are being opened by the Secretary of the Treasury this week. The first batch were uncovered to-day, but the Secretary decided in advance that he will give out none of the particulars until he is ready to make a purchase. He said to your correspondent that another policy would simply involve him in an endless amount of trouble, and that the only result would be the accumulation of a batch of protests by interested parties against the selection of every site which may be offered for sale. For this reason no announcement will be made in the press about any of the parcels of land until after the department shall have had an opportunity to make a full investigation into the character of the lands offered.

New Designs for Silver Coins Wanted. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the mint, will probably issue a circular te-morrow to artists for new designs for subsidiary coins. The general features of the present coins will be preserved to a certain extent. The coins to be changed are the silver dollar, the half dollar, the quarter dollar and the dime, These changes are to be made under the act passed at the last session of Congress, which appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose, and is available July 1. Director Leech thinks that from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 of the unavailable assets of \$20,000,000 in the treasury can be recoined with this appropriation. The gold coins are considered satisfactory, and will not be changed. The mandatory coinage of the silver dollar

ceases on July 1. After that the trade-dollar bullion in the treasury will be recoined into silver dollars. The designs, after being selected, will not be changed for twenty-five years. The circular will call for the submission of the new designs by June 1. The motto, "In God We Trust," will be preserved on the coins. This motto has a curious history. From the foundation of the government until 1864 no religious motto ever appeared upon our coins. In November, 1861, a clergyman addressed a letter to Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, suggesting a recognition of the Deity on the coins. This letter was referred to the director, with a favorable indorsement by the Secretars, but it was found that the mottoes could not be changed without authority of law. In December, 1863, the director submitted plans for a new three-cent, two-cent and one-cent piece, on which it was proposed that one of the following mottoes be inserted:
"Our Country, Our God;" "God Our Trust."
Mr. Chase suggested in lieu of these mottoes the one, "In God We Trust." It was upon the two-cent piecos authorized April
22, 1864 (since abolished), that the mottoes, "In God We Trust" first appeared. It is now upon large coins.

No Change in the Treasurership at Present. WASHINGTON, April 6.—It is stated on the best authority that there is no immediate prospect of a change in the office of United States Treasurer, and that the President will certaily take no action whatever in the matter until Mr. Huston recovers from his presentiliness. There is no truth in the report that arrangements are being made for a count of the cash and securities in the treasury, in anticipation of a change in the

The Kincaid Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-Assistant District Attorney Claggett to-day closed his argument for the prosecution in the Kincaid case, and Mr. C. Maurice Smith opened for the defense, but before he had concluded his address the court was obliged to adjourn until to-morrow on account of the illness of one of the jurors.

General Notes. WASHINGTON April 6 .- Pending the arrival of a sufficient number of members of the Supreme Council no definite programme as to the funeral of Gen. Albert Pike can be announced. A quorum is expected here by to-morrow. After the removal of the remains from the house of the temple they will he in state in the Scottish Rite Cathedral until the Masonic ceremonies are over. The amount of four-and-a-half per cent.

bonds redeemed to-day was \$26,100, making the total to date \$14,191,850. The President to-day appointed Thomas Wilson, of Arizona Territory, to be United States attorney for the Territory of

OPERATORS AND MINERS.

Convention at Pittsburg That Will Discuss Wages and Hours of Labor.

PITTSBURG, April 6. - The bituminous coal producers of Ohio and Pennsylvania will meet in convention in this city to discuss various questions affecting their business. The convention is expected to last four or five days, as matters of importance to all concerned are to be considered and acted upon. An effort to get the operators of Indiana and Illinois to act in harmony with those of Ohio and Pennsylvania will be made under an arrangement similar to the agreement made three years ago by the operators of the four States. The operators of the four States have been united, but it is thought by some of the local producers that Indiana and Illinois will not be represented. In such a case it was intimated that the Ohio and Pennsylvania producers would form an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the Western producers, and compel the railroads to assist them to reach the Chicago and Northwestern markets by making a freight rate that will put them on an equality with their Indiana and Illinois brothers. A large number of delegates from the miners, including President Rea and the rest of the eaders, arrived this morning. They are determined to insist upon an eight-hour demand, which will be the main question. Then that of weighing coal before screening they will also stand out for. Concerning the readjustment of the machine mining question, they will de-mand for the leaders a considerable increase, as they declare these men are paid much less in proportion than are the diggers. The wage question the miners would not discuss further than that the plan outlined at the Columbus convention will be carried out and an increase of 10 per cent. demanded.

The operators who have arrived are very gnarded in their statements, and would express no views as to what course they will follow concerning the proposed demands of the miners. That they will not grant the eight-hour day seems to be the general im-pression among them. They probably will also oppose the demand that coal be weighed before it is screened.

Brotherhood Officials in Trouble. GALESBURG, Ill., April 6 .- S. E. Wilkinson, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has discharged Charles T. Salisbury, John C. Glenn, Charles W. Flanders, John O'Rourke and R. S. Bodman, grand trustees of the Brotherhood. In a circular issued to the lodges the grand master gives as his reasons for this action that the grand trustees failed to make a proper examination of the books of the grand secretary and treasurer and of the editor of the Trainmen's Journal, and to place the editor under bond; that the grand trustees usurped authority in issuing a circular containing untrue statements, and in overruling the action of the seventh annual convention on two points. Mr. Salisbury, of this city, one of the trustees, denies the authority of the grand master to discharge them, as they were elected by the Brotherhood, and says that they are still serving, regardless of the order. It is thought that the action will stir up a great contention in the Brotherhood.

Laborers Attack a Crowd of Italians. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.-There was a small riot at the Phœnix packing-house, at the corner of First and Osage avenues, Kansas City, Kan., this morning. For some time past rumors of the reopening of the packing-house, which has been closed since Nov. 17, have caused large crowds of laborers to congregate about the gates of the place early every morning, seeking work. This morning, as usual, they were there, about three hundred in all. About o'clock twenty Italians came up in a body to apply for work. They told the superintendent they would work for \$1 a day. When the others who had assembled there learned of the offer of the Italians they seized fence-pickets, stones and other missiles and charged the Italians. The Italians made a stand for a moment. but were soon forced back, and ended by taking precipitate flight. It is not known whether any of the Italians were hurt or not. None of the others were injured.

Journeymen Painters on Strike.

NEW YORK, April 6 .- About one thousand journeymen painters went on strike here to-day to enforce the demand of eight hours a day and \$3.50, instead of \$3 as heretofore for eight hours work. At the headquarters to-day it was reported that six additional firms had yielded to the demands of the men this morning, and delegates were out visiting the employers still holding out. Out of eighty-five shops where the in-crease had been demanded all but twentyeight have yielded. LATER .- The strike is at an end. Many of those who left their shops will return tomorrow. They have been assured that the concessions which they asked for will be

granted in many instances. Brick-Makers Demand Higher Wages. TRENTON, April 6.-Twelve hundred brick-makers went out on strike this morning. Last week the manufacturers fixed a scale of prices, which is about 20 per cent. less than they have been paying on the ground that the yards were full of brick and the competition with Philadelphia yards necessitates a reduction. The operatives met yesterday and settled on the same scale as has been paid. The men presented their scale this morning, but it was refused and they refused to go to work. Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DID NOT START THEIR WORKS

Attempt of Coke Operators to Resume Yesterday Not Very Successful.

Many of the Morewood Rioters and Deputy Sheriffs Arrested-Latter Released on Bail -The Struggle to Begin To-Day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 6.-Though quiet. affairs to-day in the coke region were decidedly interesting to both sides. The operators made a most determined effort to start several of their plants, with but doubtful success. The strikers, on the other hand, simply ignored the works, and up to late to-night not an outbreak of any kind had been attempted, notwithstanding the general alarm felt even at the unexpected lighting of a match in the vicinity of the plants. The large Frick and McClure companies, following their policy of resumption, made an effort to start their plants to-day, while the other smaller companies seemed content to await the result.

At the Frick general offices it is reported that 100 men are at work at Adelaide, forty at Morehead, and that coke is being shipped Coalbrook plant of the McClure company is still being operated without much trouble. On the other hand, Master Workman Wise says but four men are working at Morewood and a corporal's guard would cover the remainder, and that the entire region presents the appearance of total idleness, except at plants where an amicable adjustment has been made.

That this movement to-day is simply a starter is shown by the action of several companies, who have notified the sheriff of Fayette county they intend to start up tomorrow or later in the week, and that he will be held responsible for all damage if their works are not guarded.

Many arrests have been made to-day, among them being M. McDonough and Wm. Coleman, two prominent leaders of the Morewood affair, who were released on \$1,600 bail. The military companies are still stationed in Scottdale and Mount Pleasant, baving nothing to do. Their presence, however, is a guarantee of peace. The real struggle begun to-day requires their presence, and the only fear is they may be needed when the Leith, the Cochran, the Leisenring and other former battle-grounds start up to-morrow, as has been decided by the operators. The men still hope for a compromise, and are satisfied the companies will yet make concessions after the conference in Pittsburg. It is probable the eviction of tenants

from the company's houses will be commenced very soon, possibly this week. At any rate it will be done before the soldiers leave. Several car-loads of provisions were received to-day and distributed among the Up to to-night several Morewood rioters

have been arrested, and eight deputies who did the shooting. The 'squire before whom the hearings were held found a precedent somewhere, and held those charged with riot and carrying concealed weapons in \$1,000 bail, while the deputies charged with murder were released on \$300 bail. It is said the two wounded strikers previously reported as having died Saturday will be privately buried to-morrow.

General Manager Lynch, of the Frick company, has just issued a statement in reply to the appeal of Rev. Father Lambing, who has great power over the strikers. Mr. Lynch says it is no longer a question of wages, but of personal liberty, rights of property and potency of the law. Regarding the general impression that an amicable conference will settle the difficulty, the general manager of the Frick interests says it will be time enough to confer with the leaders of the strike when the military of the State cannot enforce the law. This means a fight to a finish, no matter what result, as Mr. Lynch is empowered to voice not only the sentiments of the Frick people, but of three-fourths of the operators.

Troops Will Be Recalled Soon.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6.—Governor Pattison's dispatches from the coke region to-night indicate that everything is quiet and that no further trouble was appre-nended. It is probable that the troops will be recalled soon.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The New York Senate last night passed a \$200,000 world's fair bill. Martin Brown, a thirty-six-year-old longshoreman, died yesterday, in New York, of Ten diseased and pauper immigrants,

from Russia, were refused entry at New York yesterday. Baltimore, New York and Boston are preparing to send samples of goods to Brazil to stimulate trade.

The gnn-boat Bennington is said to have

developed about fifty-horse power above the requirement, and earned the extra premium. J. A. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, was yesterday arrested for forging a set of books ordered to be pro-

New York police sergeant Woods sues wealthy Henry Gladwell for alienating the affections of his forty-five-year-old wife and mother of his six children. The Confederate Veteran Association of

New Orleans, assisted by various military

duced in court.

organizations, yesterday decorated the graves of their former comrades. At Sioux Falls, S. D., yesterday, Prof. Albert E. Foster was arrested on the charge of bigamy. Foster is what is known as a "high-flyer," and was counted as one of the

"four hundred." Heavy rains during the past week caused a cave in the great Mullan tunnel, on the Northern Pacific road, near Helena, Mont., Sunday, causing heavy damages. The tun-

nel is one mile in length. The attorneys for the twelve indicted directors of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company have filed a motion for a stay of proceedings. A motion will also be made for a change of the case to another

In the United States court at Augusta, Ga., yesterday, the eases against the citizens of Sharon, Ga., for resisting Postmaster Duckworth were dismissed. The post-master was burnt in effigy and there was great excitement at the time.

The Pittsburg Oil Exchange has decided to formally withdraw from the Conference Oil Exchanges, and deal in oil without conference restrictions. The conference included New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Oil City, Bradford and Titusville.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western passenger train, near Centerville, Wis., on Saturday night. A tie was placed across the track, but the engine did not leave the rails when it struck the obstruction. The death rate in Chicago, last week, was the highest ever known, there being

41.60 per one thousand per annum. The deaths numbered 966, of which 509 were from throat diseases. Yesterday a marked falling off in the death-rate was noted. John L. Gonzawlis was found dead near West Liberty, Pa., yesterday morning, with a bullet-hole through his head. He was engaged to be married, and had spent the evening at the house of his intended bride. He had in his possession \$1,250, with which he intended to buy a house.

The United States steamer Galens, in tow, arrived at Boston yesterday; also the lighter Myrtle, having on board the boats, guns and ammunition taken from the Galena. The Galena presents a battered appearance. Her mainmast is gone, her sides RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baitimore, d 4:45 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 13:50 pm.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm.
and d 10:00 pm.
Leave for Oplumbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from
Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00
pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.
Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.;
arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.
Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am.,
d 3:55 pm., Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am.,
6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from
Columbus, 10:25 are Columbus, 10:25 am.
Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50

am., 5:00 pm.

d. daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolisas follows:
Leave for St. Louis. 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm, All trains connect at Terre Haute. Through sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train.
Greencastic and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 pm, Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm. pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.

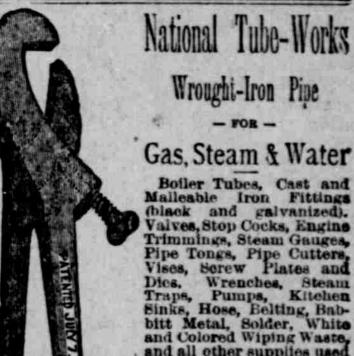
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED

PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS cosches, parlor and dining car, daily......11:25 ace Arrive in Chicago 5:10 pm

No. 34-Ohiongo Night Ex., Pullman Vesti. Arrivein Chicago 7:35 am. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 31—Vestibule, daily 3:45 am
No. 38—Vestibule, daily 3:45 am
No. 38—Monon Acc., ex. Sunday 10:40 am
No. 48—Local freight leaves Alabama-st, yard at

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.
Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois etreet and d



Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Serew Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab-bitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from is inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st

patched, and she is badly hogged. It is thought she can be repaired inside of the

The amount of silver offered to the Treasury Department to-day was 945,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 393,700 ounces. at from 98.27 cents to 98.35 cents. The scheme of Canadian agents to take

colonies from the Dakotas to settle in the northwest of the Dominion has proven a grand fizzle. The exodus is said to be the other way, Dakota becoming populated at the expense of the Canadian northwest. Samuel Harris, a coal-dealer, of Louisville, started across the Ohio river in a skiff Saturday night. Sunday morning the boat was found overturned, and Harris missing. He had considerable money, and it is believed he was murdered and robbed.

Catholies and Canadian Schools, QUEBEC, April 6.-Canada may now have on her hands a big religious fight, as well over the Manitoba school act. Cardinal Taschereau and the entire Roman Catholic bierarchy have entered upon a war against it, and in all their churches yesterday a joint mandement signed by them was read. The act in question prohibits religious instruction in public schools in Manitoba, making them all non-sectarian, as in the United States, and was passed by the Legislature of Manitoba. Catholic members of the new Parliament will be influenced by the mandement, and in view of the reduced majority for the government, the situation will be a critical one. The people of Manitoba claim the right to manage their own affairs, while the Catholics claim that the act is a violation of vested and sacred rights. Only a few weeks remain of the period within which the act may be disallowed. Sir John's friends think he may evade the

question by referring the constitutionality

of the act to the Supreme Court. Secretary Proctor Will Return. SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.-Secretary of War Proctor, accompanied by the military party that came here with him, and by djutant-general Green and Lieutenant Cabell, of General Gibbons's staff, to-day made a tour of inspection of the various fortifications, which were pointed out by Colonel Mendell, chief of the United States Engineer Corps on the Pacific coast. The visit to the various posts, to-day, was accompanied with some discomfort. A cold wind was blowing, and a rain-storm set in during the afternoon. Telegrams were sent this afternoon to various northern points giving notice to the various military officers and others that it had been found necessary for Secretary Proctor to change his plans, and carrying, also, the additional

Eastward to-night. Preparing to Honor the President. GALVESTON, Tex., April 6.-Mayor Fulton this afternoon sent a message to the City Council reciting the fact that President Harrison, accompanied by a distinguished party, would arrive here on the 18th inst., and remain until the As this was the first time in the history of the State and city that the chief magistrate of the Nation had honored Texas and Galveston by a visit, he suggested that the Council take such action as was necessary to accord the party a reception commensurate with the grandeur and dignity of the State and city. Preliminary steps are now being taken, and the presidential party

information that the Secretary would start

will be given a grand reception. Obituary.

NEW YORK, April 6 .- Wm. Gllemy, an English actor of some prominence, and who is said to have first sung the "Wearing of the Green" in this country, died to-day. BOSTON, April 6 .- The anti-slavery agitator and temperance reformer. Deacon D. Bucklin Fitts, died on Saturday at his home in Auburndale.

Three Children Drowned.

RICE LAKE, Wis., April 6.—Three of Arthur Ritchie's children, aged seven, nine and eleven years, were drowned in a small pool of water near his logging camp, on Birch lake, seventeen miles northwestfof this place, to-day, by breaking through the

EVERY ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. In the course of preparing Hood's Sarsaparille everything is carefully watched with view to attaining the best result.